CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Eurron

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMABA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, county of Douglass, s.s. County of Douglass, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending March 23, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, March 17. 21,973
Sunday, March 18. 20,300
Monday, March 19. 20,960
Tuesday, March 20. 20,430 Friday, March 23

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
Bith day of March, A. D., 1888. N.P. FEIL.
Notary Public. B4th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL,
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of March, 1887, 14,460 copies; for April,
1887, 14,312 copies; for May, 1887,
14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,036 copies; for August,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349
copies; for October, 1887, 14,335; for November,
1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 14,041
copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for
February, 1888, 15,202 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
3d day of March, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEII.
Notary Public.

THE real estate transfers of the past few days, the opening of the building season and the eagerness of eastern manufacturers to locate in Omaha are all encouraging signs.

THE warning cannot be impressed too often on our citizens and taxpayers, that the money which will be spent for public improvements this season should be expended for quality rather than quantity of the work.

THE lower branch of the Iowa legislature refused to pass the extra half mill for 1889 which the senate insisted should be added to the state tax. The house evidently does not believe in taxing the people into prosperity.

Some of the southern rice and sugar planters are keeping a sunny countenance towards Mr. Randall as a presidential possibility. But it is safe to say that the cotton growers have turned a cold shoulder towards him.

THE solid south is not so solid after all. While it may be difficult to find a prominent democrat who will this early declare himself openly against the ad- | free wool having the effect of enlarging ministration, many of them are strongly | the market for American woolen goods, opposed to the president's course.

STRANGE to say, there are no presidential candidates in Wisconsin, but just over the line in Illinois the woods are so full of white house aspirants that a crow can't caw without a dozen of them thanking for the nomination.

WHEN the women who are attending the international council at Washington get through with their convention they will be fully qualified as hardened politicians. They are wearing their bonnets tilted on the back of their heads. They chew their tooth-picks in the lobbies of the hotel. They slap their friends familiarly on the shoulder. The ballot is the only thing that stands between them and the full privileges of a man.

THE private secretary of Speaker Carlisle, who is also the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal, has incurred the displeasure of the majority of the ways and means committee by making public an abstract of their report in defense of their tariff bill in advance of its submission to the house. It was unquestionably a grave breach of faith, but if the offended congressmen can form any idea of what a powerful temptation the certainty of a "scoop" is to the zealous newspaper correspondent they will deal leniently with the offender. The singular thing about it is that a man would risk so much for so little.

THE anthracite coal barons held meeting in Philadelphia this week and decided to maintain their policy of limiting production and holding up the price. There will be the usual public denunciation of these conspirators, to which they pay no attention, and that is all there will be. This is not, however, because they could not be reached by law. The existing combination violates the constitution of Pennsylvania, but the authorities and the courts refuse or neglect to compel compliance with the fundamental law, and the guilty and pernicious combination pursues its way without interference. It is to the shame of Pennsylvania that she is made a fence for these unscrupulous monopo-

MR. WILLIAM G. BARTLE, the St. Louis ex-pork packer, who testified a few days ago before a committee of congress that he, as well as other packers, used cholera hogs for food products, has been hauled over the coals. The pork packers of St. Louis indignantly deny the accusations made by Mr. Bartle. They have taken up the matter to protect the honor of their market, and have petitioned the merchants' exchange of St. Louis to investigate the charges. It is to be hoped for the sake of the pork packing industry of St. Louis that a searching examination will be made, and that the packers guilty of such outrages will be punished. From the stand taken by the pork packers, it would seem that Mr. Bartle has grossly exaggerated the matter, and that his reckless assertions have nurt the market for St. Louis pork products.

olan of tariff revision is free wool. The majority report that will be submitted in connection with the bill to the house affirms that there is no greater need for a duty on wool than for a duty on any other raw material. In defense of this position the majority of the ways and means committee say that with free wool manufacturers will be able to obtain foreign wools cheaper, make their goods cheaper, and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer; that it will enable the laborer to be employed in making goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into this country; that it will give the consumer woolen goods at less cost, and finally that the wool grower will be benefitted by an increased demand for his

wool resulting from the enlarged

market of the manufacturers. A demo-

cratic member of the ways and means

committee is quoted as saying that

'under no conditions or circumstances

would we abandon our position for free

wool. We would rather fail with free

wool than succeed with any bill not

having free wool." According to this

authority the majority of the ways and

means committee were unanimous in

support of this feature of the tariff bill

Will Adhere to Free Wool.

The corner stone of the democratic

and there was not the least probability that they would recede from it. In making wool the subject of specific consideration in his annual message, the president did not explicitly recommend the entire removal of the duty. His view of the situation was that it suggested reasons "why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws." The radical attitude of the democrats of the ways and means committee is therefore seen to be somewhat in advance of that of the president at the time he wrote his message, though he may now approve the extreme policy.

There would be no voice of opposition

to the removal of the wool duties if the benefits promised by the majority of the ways and means committee could be assured, if it could be demonstrated that such results must follow, but there are a great many people among those most earnestly desiring a revision of the tariff who will question ths soundness of the majority's views of what will be the effects of free wool, particularly while woolen goods remain well protected. The proposition that there is no more need for a duty on wool than for a duty on any other raw material is not tenable. Wool-growing is a very large industry, representing the investment of many millions of capital, and is the chief source of income to thousands of farmers. It is manifestly absurd to put it on the same basis as all raw materials, the majority of which are, in comparison of infinitessimal value to the country. Free wool ought to reduce the price of woolen goods to consumers, but can it be regarded as certain that it would do so while the duties on such goods continue sufficiently high to give them ample protection against foreign competition and thus keep the home market in the control of American manufacturers? As to and thereby increasing the demand for domestic wool, it is at best a remote possibility. There is something more than free wool required to enable our woolen manufacturers to compete successfully and on a large scale with those

of other countries. It is a serious question whether the entire removal of the wool duties would not result in such discouragement and disaster to wool growing in the United States that within a few years our manufacturers would have to depend almost wholly for their supply upon foreign growers, with the necessary result of materially advancing the price of foreign wool and of course of its products, while this country would have lost a large and important industry. If it were proposed to do away only with the duty on carpet wools, of which this country produces but about five per cent of what is used, there would be little ground of objection, but the sweeping away of the duties on all wool is a radical proceeding that does not appear to be necessary or desirable. A reduction of the duties, perhaps to the extent of onehalf, would be wiser, with something more taken off woolen goods than is provided for in the Mills bill.

Beneath Contempt.

This modest news paragraph appeared in last evening BEE:

J. F. Coots, the contractor on the building at Seveenteenth and Farnam, started up this merning with eight non-union bricklayers The mortar mixers and hod carriers refused to word and struck, but their places were a once filled. A crowd soon gathered, consisting chiefly of union workmen, but no demonstrations were indulged in outside of a little

alk, and work progessed as before. The "building at Seventeenth and Farnam is the BEE building, and organized labor can see just how much sincerity there is in the professions of the editor of the Beg to be the friend of organized labor. Workingmen should remember this until the next time they are asked to go to the polls and vote for the candidate selected by their self-constituted "champion."-Repub-

This is simply beneath contempt. The BEE building is being constructed under a contract with Mr. Coots, who, for a fixed sum has bound himself to furnish all the labor and material required in its construction.

The editor of the BEE can no more dictate to Mr. Coots, as regards the men he employs or the wages he is to pay, than he can dictate to Paxton & Vierling, the contractors for the iron work, that they must employ only union men and pay wages fixed by the iron moulders' or blacks miths' union. Suppose Paxton & Vierling, whose contract for the iron work in the BEE building amounts to \$92,000, should have trouble with their moulders. Would the editor of the BEE have any more

right to interfere than any outsider? Last fall the editor of the BEE asked Mr. Coots, as a personal favor, to employ Mr. Frost, the president of the bricklayers' union, but Mr. Coots refused to do so, on the ground that he did not propose to discharge any bricklayers who had worked for him during the season, and did not want to inancase his force. If the editor of the

BEE could not induce Mr. Coots to emtate at this stage, to discharge the nonunion bricklayers who are now at work on the BEE building. The proprietors of the BEE certainly have no advantage in the employment of non-union bricklayers. On the contrary their interest would be to have the building constructed by the most skilled mechanics. But they cannot dictate to any of the 'contractors beyond holding them strictly to their contract obligations. This, of course, is as well known to the members of the bricklayers' union as it is to that sneaking snake in the grass, Cadet Taylor, who is trying to foment trouble between workingmen and the BEE. That political buzzard and his associate wreckers have nothing to lose by such a disreputable course. They are on their last legs.

THERE was a period when it was supposed that the renomination of Mr. Cleveland depended largely upon the will of the governor of New York, but now it seems that the situation has been reversed. It is now stated that Governor Hill, who very much desires to run again, is a good deal troubled about his prospects for renomination, and that he may not receive it unless Mr. Cleveland will interest himself in his behalf. The hostility of the controlling democratic factions in New York and Brooklyn toward the governor has been growing, and it is understood that it will yield only to the desire of the president. This is an extraordinary and rather humiliating position for the ambitious and erstwhile arrogant Governor Hill to be placed in. The question is, what will Mr. Cleveland think best to do about it? He has as yet manifested no interest and may remain unconcerned, which would doubtless be dealing with Mr. Hill as he deserves, but if it should appear to be necessary to maintain party harmony Mr. Cleveland may conclude to intercede. It would seem that the case of Governor Hill is a striking example of

ambition overleaping itself. WE can never build a city with the elements necessary for metropolitan greatness when councilmen, elected to serve the people, run counter to taxpayers' expressed wishes in order to carry out personal spite and to gratify selfish ends. Omaha has natural advantages and an energetic population. The city needs only a concentration of strength and a singleness of purpose on the part of citizens to make it opulent, beautiful and respected. But for the souncil to fritter away the people's energies, to pull at cross-purposes, to waste the taxpayers' money, to create strife and bickering, is checking Omaha's prosperity.

Other Lands Than Ours.

With the local government bill and the financial budget, the English ministry have been making gains at least in the direction of placating the dissentient liberals. The local government bill is as democratic in all its features as any that Mr. Gladstone would have introduced, and Mr. Goschen's budget is probably the best that any chancellor f the exchequer except Mr. Gladstone has produced in these later years. He is, after Gladstone, probably the most competent man in English public life to make a clear financial statement. In the present case, too, he has the immense advantage of coming to parliament with a surplus, and being able through his conversion scheme to promise a reduction of taxation. His conversion of the public debt when fully carried out will reduce the annual charge by over \$10,000,-000, which to Englishmen, whose surplus rarely exceeds that amount even in good years, is a considerable gain. As to the local government bill, it significantly marks the advance of the democratic spirit in England. To be sure, Scotland and Ireland are excluded from the scheme, but the former will doubtless have the principle of the bill extended to her within another year, and Ireland may not be permanently deprived of it. By the provisions of this measure the country will be divided into city and rural districts of counties. Each county will have a council elected directly by the vote payers both male and female. These councils will have control of the county police, water works, markets, sanitation, work houses. industrial schools and the liquor trade. The local government board at Westminster will audit all of the accounts of the counties and regulate the borrowing of money. The tories, who have so long denounced the demoralizing tendencies of Mr. Gladstone, have here made a grand leap in that very direction, and the results will be far-reaching. If the measure becomes a law and these councils, elected by tax payers. both men and women, are formed, the demand will soon be made for a more complete control over local finances The liberal unionists will hail the local government bill as part payment for their services in supporting the coercion bill, and it would not be surprising if some of them, possibly Mr. Chamberlain himself, make a fight to include Ireland in the scheme. It would be good statesmanship and not very bad politics. To the average American the two points of most interest in Mr. Goschen's budget statement relate to the surplus and the debt payments. Receipts exceeded expenditures to the extent of about \$10,000,000 in the last fiscal year, while the principal of the national indebtedness was lessened about \$36,000,000. Compared with the surplus of the United States each year during the decade this is small, but it is far larger than the average in the other great European states. In some of these a deficit is much common than a surplus. more contrast between England The and its neighbors on the debt question is even more marked and conspicuous.

Britain's debt reduction is only a little

more than a third as great as that of

this country. Considering the expendi-

tures which Its peculiar situation in-

volves, however, the fact that it has

lowered the principal of its debt \$36,-

000,000, without placing any especial

burden on its people, turnishes a flatter-

fiscal ability of the men who framed I old emperor broke the tradition, but it

and set on foot and the men who mainploy one particular man, it is not likely tain its financial policy. With the sole that Mr. Coots would allow him to dicthe only leading European power which lessens its indebtedness. But Germany recently appears to have fallen into the | dren's welfare. bad habit of expanding instead of contracting the volume of its financial obligations.

> Since the accession of Emperor Frederick III. to the throne of Germany foreign countries at feast have found their sympathy for him ogreatly increased, and also their wish that his life might be spared to rule long over his realm. His dignified and peaceful proclamations, his rebuke to the anti-semitic frenzy-in short, all his few acts and utterances have promised a wise and moderate reign. While old Emperor William survived, his life was practically a guarantee of peace in Europe; and it is difficult to repress the feeling that, soldier as he has been, the life of Emperor Frederick III. is also a guarantee of peace. But what will come after him no one can say. The present crown prince comes of a race of soldiers, is himself of a martial temperament, and has his spurs yet to win. That he would be willing to rule without seeking laurels on the battlefield few care to pretend. Nevertheless, so infatuated are at least some of the Germans that their thoughts seem to be always overleaping the lingering of the present emperor, whose past victories did so much for German unity, and anticipating the coming to the throne of one be a bloody despot. Despite the reports favorable to the condition of Emperor Frederick, there is reason to believe that he is steadily growing weaker. The recent imperial rescript created a sort of co-regency, enabling Prince William to act with authority solely on such matters as are referred to him by his father, but it is thought that another rescript is already signed and in readiness for an emergency, devolving whole and full powers as regent on Prince William. It is fair to say that this action is a more valuable and trustworthy indication of the kaiser's health than all Dr. Mackenzie may whisper to the correspondents to the contrary. A new emperor, who is unable even to receive the presidents of the chambers of the Prussian diet when they bring an address which is the most important that could possibly be presented, is not a patient with a mere local throat ailment from which he is recovering.

Something which may truthfully be termed a crisis appears to have come for General Boulanger. The governmental decree which retires him from the army makes him eligible to an office in the chamber of deputies, where his admirers seem determined to place him. At the recent election at Laon he obtained nearly as many votes as his two opponents combined. He lacked the requisite majority, however. In the new election which this makes necessary he will probably be chosen. The bar to his entrance into the chamber being removed, his political career will undoubtedly soon begin. If he displays political tact and ability a big future may be before him, as he is the conspicuous representative and embodiment of the anti-German feeling. If he has neither of these qualities he will soon drop into obscurity. If the between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand votes which the general has received in the departments had been given in Paris the fact would have been of little importance, as it would simply have proved that he still retains his popularity with the masses of the metropolis. But when his votes, given spontaneously, are those of the peasantry and artisans scattered through the departments the movement really begins to wear an aspect such as is given it by the German journals. Be this, however, as it may, this unsought verdict of the masses clearly indicates that in the coming election Boulanger will prove a formidable candidate throughout France, perhaps as formidable a candidate as the late M. Thiers when a section of the peasantry everywhere inserted his name in place of all those presented in the regular scrutin de listes.

The Balkan countries continue to occupy their portion of attention, which has been greatly diminished, however, of late by more important events in Germany and France. Prime Minister Bratiano has found it necessary to deny that the government of King Charles desires in found a Roumano-Bulgarian empire, or that the country is being Germanized; nevertheless, it is averred that Russophile officers are to be quietly weeded out of the army, and it is hardly denied that Roumania has recently received a pledge from Austria to protect her neutrality. The latest declaration of Bulgaria had a somewhat comical tinge, it being that the country will 'remain loyal to Europe." This implies that she will not attempt to "go it alone," either as kingdom or republic; but thus far Europe seems hardly to have exerted herself in such a way in Bulgaria's favor as to deserve much loy-

alty or gratitude from the principality. From the conflicting accounts heard from Germany the reader becomes quite confused about knowing what or how much to believe about the present Empress Victoria. Only one thing is quite certain-the Germans seem to hate her. even to the extent of believing she plotted and forcibly manœuvred to keep her husband at San Remo and away from his father, when there was no need of keeping him there other than her own desire to separate him from the influence alike of the aged monarch and Bismarck. The hatred of Bismarck himself is said to be undisguised. He never wished the marriage, and declares that through her the vitiated blood of the Hanovers have tained and enfeebled the sturdy Hohenzollern stock. Whether this is true or not, it is apparent that the Crown Prince William is not a healthy man. and has been advised to take a journey with the hope of getting himself built up. There was an old tradition to the effect that an unmarried Hohenzollern ing commentary on the earnestness and | would never ascend the throne. The

looks as if it might be revived again in the present generation. As for Empress Victoria she may be a much abused woman who has only had a needful regard for her own and her chil-

Although Hippolyte Carnot, as a his torical figure, will be forever overshadowed by his father, the great war minister, who "organized victory" for the republicans during the French revolution, his death is a distinct loss to France As minister of education in one of the cabinets soon after the downfall of Louis Philippe, he displayed some of the vigor, tact and administrative ability which made his parent famous. His previous and subsequent service in the chamber of deputies gained him a reputation for political acuteness and sagacity such as few men in that body possessed. Like his father, he hated monarchy, and like him also he was almost entirely devoid of ambition to rise to the commanding position in the state for which his ability fitted him. His son is the present president of France.

The paper representative of the Russian rouble is to-day worth just 35 cents. In 1853 its value was about 75 cents. Its decline began a year or two later, at the close of the Crimean war, and has been continuous ever since, excepting during two comparatively short periods, when temporary advances in value were made. As this fall is going on during a time of profound peace it is unparalleled in the history of any other important who, for aught they know, may prove to civilized nation in any age. The decline in the Russian monetary unit since 1853, indeed, has been almost as marked as that of the greenback in this country during the days of the rebellion. Never, except in 1864, during the darkest days of that struggle, did the currency of the United States go so low as Russia's has gone now, and the end is not in sight yet.

A Slow Mill.

Denver News. Mills, of Texas is not to be confounded with the mills of the gods. He grinds, however, with their legendary slowness.

Ask Hill to Do It.

Chicago Times. There would be less harmony in esteemed democratic circles if somebody only dared to knock the chip off'n Grover Cleveland's shoulder.

Boodle in Politics. The New Orleans Picayune thinks that

Vilas and Voorhees stand no show for the vice presidency, because "more than two V's are needed in influencing a nomination." Give the People a Chance. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Judge Gresham is the favorite of the peo-

This would be a good year to try the experiment of compelling the politicians to stand aside and permitting the people to select the Abroad in the Land. Philadelphia Times.

ple as distinguished from the politicians.

An alleged letter of declination from President Cleveland, recently published in an Albany paper, is pronounced a forgery by Colonel Lamont. The campaign liar, like the early worm, frequently starts on his errand too soon.

Watered Stock.

New York Herald.

Jay Gould in Egypt—"Mustapha, what is the price of your camels?" Mutstapha "Twenty-five dollars apiece. Your Serene Richness, I couldn't take a cent less, bismillah!', J. G .- "Cheap enough. Ship me two to New York by the first vessel. Figs! I never in my life saw stock absorb water so magnificiently as those camels do."

Will Bite His Thumb.

New York World. Bulgaria's assertion that she will remain loyal to Europe will greatly relieve the strain which has caused so much gloom on the con tinent. The fear that Prince Ferdmand goaded to madness, would bite his thumb at the Berlin treaty and, followed by his loyal subjects, overrun Russia, cast Austria prostrate at his feet, or Germany into submission and plant his banner on the Eysee, is now temporarily allayed. Europe is to be congratulated.

A Mugwump's Opinion. Boston Herald.

Senator Allison's strength among the western candidates strikes us as important, and for this reason: He is a man of progressive tendencies who stands best with the machine element. It is not to be supposed that he would naturally take as readily to progress as Judge Gresham or Mr. Lincoln: but what they favored from impulse Mr. Allison might favor from policy. He has a clear head, and a long one, and is able to appreciate what the republican party must do to maintain itself with the country as the next man.

Spend a Cent, Save Dollars.

Philadelphia Record. There is no protected interest whose bounty is likely to be withdrawn by a reduction of taxes which has not its paid agents at Washington to tug at the coat-tails of congressmen and beg for delay. The tax-eaters are there in force; the taxpayers are unrepresented. Under these circumstances every taxpayer should spend a cent to save nimself dollars by writing to his representa tive in congress and stiffening his backbone Buy a postal card and send your orders to your public servants. Something like this would answer the purpose:

> DEAR SIR: I am tired of paying my share of \$100,000,000 that the government does not need. Please vote to cut off unnecessary tariff taxation. Give us free lumber, salt, coal, wood, jute, iron-ore, tin-plates, and cheaper food and clothing. Keep the taxes on whisky and tobacco to pay pensions and interest.

There would be no better por surer way to defeat the lobbyists than to snow them under with a postal card blizzard.

A RUNAWAY FREIGHT CAR.

An Exciting and Unaccounted For Escapade On the Burlington. The hand of providence demonstrated itself last night about half past 10 o'clock, and averted a terrible slaughter of humanity. If when daylight dawns this morning, and the tracks of the Burlington railroad do not disclose some mangled corpses, almost a miracle will have been worked. About the hour mentioned, and while the Tenth street cross ing of the Union Pacific railroad was blocked by a long train of freight cars, a rumbling sound of turning wheels was heard at the crossing of the Burlington just to the south No lights were discernable from the approaching racket, and there was not a soul about to utter words of warning. With a rush a lonely freight car flew over the tracks from the west at the rate of twenty miles hour, dashed down the grade and rushed or towards the east, increasing its terrific speed on the downward incline. Fortunately the track was clear, and but few men were around. Onward the free and unrestrained car continued, and the last seen of it was when it went by Boyd's packing house at great speed.

The operator in the depot upon seeing the

fleeting car hurried to the telegraph instru-ment to learn what he could about it. Every ment to learn what he could about it. Every point he tried to communicate with east or west was closed for the night, and it was impossible to gain any tidings. Where the carcame from, and where it landed remained a mystery. No freights had left for the west last night, and the starting point of the runaway could not be firmly established. As far as known no switching either was being carried on west of the city, and various ideas were advanced. It was the general belief among those in a position to know that the car started from the summit, and had it been two minutes later in reaching the Tenth street crossing soveral people, who had been street crossing several people, who had been delayed by the Union Pacific blockade and were bound in that direction, would surely have met their deaths.

AMUSEMENTS. A Comedy Triumph at Boyd's Last

Night. Again it is repeated that it is a lamentable commentary on the taste of Omaha's theater goers that Mr. Rehan's incomparable comedy ompany has not been better patronized dur its present engagement here. The audience last night, considering the extraordinary meritoriousness of the attraction, was miser ably attenuated. However, those who were present enjoyed themselves after a fashion but infrequently accorded us poor mortals below. The play was "Nancy & Co.," which is a continuous series of irresistible incidents, executed with a perfection of detail that lifted a rather light production to a height of dramatic excellence that was truly wonderful. Miss Waters, in the premier role, was admir-Miss Waters, in the premier role, was admir-able, and she was time and again greeted with the most robust applause; Nellie How-ard, the winsome little witch, bloomed forth in renewed beauty, white Lily Vinton, Ada Deaves and Mrs. Clara Tisher Maeder strengthened the high opinion of them al-ready conceived. Al Lipman George Parkes, Dave Longworth and Harry Botto are all de-serving of the most layish presse and in serving of the most lavish praise, and in "Nancy & Co." they all combined in achieving a triumph that is seldom equalled here or

BOLD SOLDIER BOYS.

upon any other stage. Rehan's company comes as near being absolute perfection as i

A General Court Martial-Other Matters of Interest.

Brigadier General Crook has ordered a court martial to meet at Fort Laramie, Wyo. at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The detail for the court is as follows: Lieutenant Burt, Captain Comba, Captain Kirtland, Captain Williams, Captain Reed, Captain Brechemin, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Van Ors-dale, Lieutenant Booth, Lieutenant Worden, Lieutenant Johnson, Lieutenant Howell, Lieutenant McIver, Lieutenant Frederick.

The commanding officer at Fort Bridger, Wyo., has been instructed to send to the gov-ernment hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia George Dingfelder, a private of company D, Twenty-first infantry, pronounced insane after proper medical examination. It being impracticable for Lieutenant Mat-

It being impracticable for Lieutenant Mat-thias W. Day, Ninth cavalry, to continue the duties devolved upon him by special orders, Captain Charles Porter, Eighth infantry (Fort Niobrara, Neb.), is assigned to the duty of witnessing issues, inspecting Indian supplies, etc., under all the orders to Lieu-tenant Day.

Second Ward Debaters. At the meeting of the Second ward repub-

lican club to be held at Kasper's hall. Thir teenth street, next Tuesday evening, the subjects to be debated are, "Why are European wages less than American wages!" and "Shall tobacco be put on the free list to reduce the surplus!" Hereafter the club will meet on the first and fourth Tuesday of each wenth. month.

Personal Paragraphs. J. G. Sayles, of St. Paul, Neb., is at the C. H. Morris, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the

John Zehrung, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the H. K. Love, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Paxton.
W. H. Ashby, of Valley, Neb., is at th John M. Dyer, of North Platte, is at the

Paxton.

C. W. Glamard, of Indianola, Ia., is at the Paxton Fred L. Eddrige, of Leigh, Neb., is at the William Tush, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the

Paul W. Bessart, of Kansas City, is at the Millard. J. A. Osborne, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard. W. G. Wilson, of Alliance, Ia., is at the Windson

Henry Gawer, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the A, Cruise, of Atkinson, Neb., is at the Windsor. L. J. Ryan, of Wahoo, Neb., is at Windsor. Mrs. L. L. Young, of Fort Dodge, Ia., is at

J. R. Gordon, of Central City, Nen, is at the Millard. Earl Sheldon, of Nebraska City, Neb., is at the Millard. George Sanford, of Hastings, Neb., is a

Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Jr., of Cheyenne, are at the Paxton. E. F. Warren, of Nebraska City, Neb., is W. H. Holcomb and wife, of Portland, are at the Millard.

E. B. Ayres and wife, of Huntington, Ind. are at the Paxton. B. E. Fields and wife, of Princeton, Ill. are at the Millard. Phillip Swanson and wife, of Bertrand. Neb., are at the Millard Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Howell, of London

R. M. Strother, of St. Louis, is in the city and is stopping at the Paxton. Messrs. S. B. Brees and D. J. Brees, Red Oak, Ia., are at the Windsor. Lyman S. Corey, Miss C. Gumaer and Miss C. C. Corey, of St. Paul, are at the Millard G. D. Zimmerman, a popular young bank lerk at the United States National, leaves clerk at the United States National, and Monday to take a more remunerative position

W. A. Cotton, H. H. Fars, G. H. Wilcox and John J. Teton are four Nebraska City gentlemen who arrived in Omaha yesterday and are registered at the Paxton. John Grant, the slagolithic paving man, ac companied by B. F. Redman, left last evening for St. Paul, where Mr. Grant will erect crusher and start a branch in his slag and

stone pavement. Major Roger Hanly, who has been with the firm of Paxton & Gallagher for some time, will leave for St. Joseph this evening, where he has accepted a position with the A. Furst Distilling company. Major Hanly has many friends in this city who will

Brevities. Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$4,014.38. The first issue of a new church paper

to be called the Omaha Presbyterian comes out next Friday. It is to be a four-column quarto, published by E. L. Tiffany & Co., and will be edited by the Presbyterian ministers of this city.

KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN if you would not be victimized by imposters and frauds who are flooding the market with worthless imitations of Benson's Plaster. These "pirates" who seek to float their worthless products on the reputation of Benson's Plaster resort to many tricks for which their lass is famous, and if buyers are not exceed ngly cautious they frequently find themselve victimized by unscrupulous dealers who ald and abet in such deception for a division of the profits. Honest desiers will unite with physi-cians in recommending Benson's Plaster as superior to all other external remedies for coughs, colds, pleurisy, chest pains, backache kidney affections, malaria, rhoumatism, scia tica, lumbago and aches and pains of every de-SEABURY & JOHNSON. acription. Sole Manufacturers, New York,

What He Has to Say About the Atmos-

phere of the Hamalayas. Interesting Subject for Nebraskns. -Mr. Hm. Cotts' Test meng-

What HeKnows From Expe-

What Heknows From Experiences in the Himalayas, naturally has much to say about the article atmosphere; and in particular he reports the laughable attempts made by the natives of the region to account for the sixthes and shortness or breath to which even they are liable beyond a certain altitude. The height at which these effects of headache and vomiting are observed, varies much, and it is not easy to trace the cause of the irregularities. A greated deal depends on the habit of body.

One first notices the difficulty when using some more than ordinary exertion, as running, or walking up hill. In this way, for people who live below six thousand feet, the effects generally come on between eleven and twelve thousand feet. At fourteen thousand feet one is habit to have an attack of shortness of breath even when in repose.

It is a fact not generally known that the atmosphere of Nebruska and states adjoining is also very rare, this accounts in a measure for the prevalence of that loathsome disease catarth. Mr. William Cott, who resides at 2216 Mason street, and is a clerk employed at No. 1107 Harney street, on being interviewed by a reporter on the subject of catarrh says: "I was troubled with catarrh about four years. It commenced with a fresh cold. I had fits of sneezing, with chilly sensations followed by a feverish condition, and my nose was stopped up, although I had a watery discharge from my nostrils continually, until the edges of my nostrils condition, and my eyes would be filled with tears. This condition soon lessened, and would cause me but little annoyance, but each new cold made end enough to salisfy the most fastidious old toper, and my eyes would be filled with tears. This condition worse, until I had a permanent condition of cold in the head. The discharge would collect in my thosa, which kept me continually hemming and spliting, the slightest change in temperature would effect my condition and stop up first one nostril and than the other. After going to bed, if I laid on my right side my my feet a



Mr. William Cott, whose portrait is here produced, resides at No. 2216 Mason street and is employed at No. 1167 Harney street, and will willingly coroborate the above statement to any person doubting it.

Can Catarrh Be Cured? The past age might be called a superstition

Can Catarrh Be Cured?

The past age might be called a superstitious one. The present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But nave we reached the intmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain allments the human body is subject to a special study, and claim to be able to cure such diseases, are pronounced by other self-satisfied practioners as presumptuous; but does their saying so make it so? The man who can come the nearest to overcoming the seeming impossibilities of others is now all the rage, and well does he or they deserve the success they have labored so hard to attain. Dr. J. Crosap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh as well as bronchial and throat troubles. They make catarrh a specialty, because it is one of the most prevalent and troublesome diseases that the people of this climate are heir to. Since Dr. McCoy and hit associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physicians have told their disease was classed among the incurables. Do they not publish from week to week in the daily papers testimonials from some of their many grateful patients, giving in each case the full name and address of the person making the statement that the doubting and skeptical may call and interview the said people prior to visiting the doctor's offices for consultation. The people advertised as cured are by no means obscure or unknown, but in the majority of cases are citizens well known by the business people and community at large, and it will more than repay any one suffering from catarrhal affection to visit those whose statements are published, or consult with the doctor or his asso

TRACING THE CONNECTION. Signal Dangers Which Are Made Known Before Consumption

Signal Dangers Which Are Made
Known Before Consumption
Appears.

When catarrh has existed in the head and upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in the district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which habes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and mucus arising from catarrh, and in some instances become plugged up so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and with difficulty.

In other cases there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient also has hot flashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a duil character, felt in the chest, behind the breastbone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes at intervals, is hacking in character and usually most troublesome in the morning on arising, or going to bed at night, and it may be the first evidence of the disease extending in the lungs.

At first there may be nothing brought up by

be the first evidence of the disease extending in the lungs.

At first there may be nothing brought up by the cough; then there is a little tough tenacious mucus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by tough mucous—so violent as to cause vom iting. Later on the mucous that is raised is jound to contain small particles of yellow mater, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood inixed with the mucous. In cases the patient becomes very pule, has fever and expectorates before any cough appears.

DOCTOR CRESAP M'COY. Late of Bellevue Hespital, New York,

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